

Carranza Warned Attack Means War

TEUTON ARMY IN BUKOWINA SPLIT IN TWO

Russian Gains Drive
Foe to Carpathians
and Rumania.

GERMANS HALT RUSH ON KOVEL

Hurl Back Czar's Troops
on Stockhod and Near
the Frontier.

London, June 20.—Bukowina continues to be the scene of important Russian successes, and the drive against Lemberg is being pushed forward without any evidence of diminishing violence. But on the front east of Kovel and Vladimir Volynski the strength which German troops have brought to the crumbling Austrian lines is slowly beginning to tell. In this district, along a front of about seventy miles, the German armies are stemming the swift Russian offensive.

Today the German forces in this region launched a counter offensive which broke the resistance of the Russians at several points north of Lutsk, between the Kovel-Lutsk railroad and the Turia River, and drove them back, to what extent is not hinted at in the German official communiqué.

Northeast of Kiselin, a few miles north of the road running from Lutsk to Vladimir Volynski, the Czar's soldiers made a desperate stand, repulsed furious charges by the enemy's infantry and eventually resumed their progress after sweeping in more than 1,200 prisoners.

Fighting Near Frontier.

The Russian lines southwest of Vladimir Volynski have taken the form of a fist in a pillow. On the southern flank the thumb of General Kaledin's army is steadily increasing its pressure toward the Austrian frontier and threatening a junction with the army moving across the frontier on Brody. At Locatze one knuckle of the Russian forces has thrust its way to within a few miles of the point at which the Russians will be able to cut the Austro-German lines between Vladimir Volynski and Kovel, and thus force the retirement of the enemy from the latter place. With Kovel in the Russians' hands, the withdrawal of all the German forces to the north will become imperative.

Pfanner's Army Cut in Two.

General Pfanner's army, isolated by the swift advance of the Russian forces yesterday, has now been cut in two. One part of this disorganized force is in precipitate flight along the Rumanian frontier, facing the alternative of capture by General Letichitsky or internment for the rest of the war in Rumania. The other section is making for the Carpathians—racing for its life with the Russian forces, which are trying to thrust themselves between the mountain wall and the retreating enemy.

The capture of either or both of these two divisions will mark another step in the Czar's carefully prosecuted scheme of eliminating Austria from the war by disposing completely of her armies. That the Russians have succeeded even beyond their own expectations in the fulfillment of this plan is proved, in the belief of military observers here, by the toll of 170,000 prisoners, representing an estimated loss of more than 250,000 men taken along the 250-mile front to date. This number represents more than one-half of the original Austrian force, and more than one-third of the entire Austrian armies.

Advances in Bukowina.

The advance of the Russian forces in Bukowina today followed the line of the Sereth River and enveloped the towns of Zadorva, Strogoinetz and Glibok, south and southeast of Cernowitz. The admission in the Austrian official communiqué that the Russians had crossed the Sereth in this region is taken to bear out reports received in Petrograd that the army of General Pfanner had been split and separated. The Russian advance from the Italian and Balkan war zones are reported to be falling into the hands of the Russians on this front. Further to the north it is known that the Teuton lines have been augmented by soldiers from the French front and from the Pinsk and Baranovichi regions.

The Russian advance to the west and southwest of Cernowitz is now being directed toward Kolomea and the final Dniester fortification of Halich. The opposing line now extends from Kolomea to Kuty in the south.

MILITIA TO MARCH UP FIFTH AVENUE

The line of march this morning of the 69th Infantry—the first New York regiment to leave for Camp Whitman, at Beekman—will be:

- Leave armory at Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue at 8:30.
- March west through Twenty-sixth Street to Fifth Avenue.
- North up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street.
- West across Fifty-seventh Street to Eleventh Avenue.
- North up Eleventh Avenue to Sixtieth Street.
- Embark on New York Central train at Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue.

LARGE INFANTRY FORCE LEAVES BROWNSVILLE

Moves Down Rio Grande "for Patrol Work."

Brownsville, Tex., June 20.—A large force of infantry began moving down the Rio Grande from Brownsville to-night in civilian automobiles for an unknown destination. The only information obtainable at Fort Brown was that this force, the size of which was unknown, "was for patrol work to-night."

GERMAN BANKER HELD FOR MEXICAN TROUBLE

Violation of Neutrality Charged in El Paso Detention.

El Paso, Tex., June 20.—Frederick Gries, a German banker, of Mexico City, was under detention by agents of the Department of Justice here to-day, charged with violation of the United States neutrality laws. Gries was prevented last night from crossing into Mexico.

Agents of the Department of Justice are maintaining secrecy regarding the exact allegations against Gries pending investigation. It is said, however, that his detention is an outcome of various reports regarding the spreading of anti-American propaganda in Mexico.

Gries spent last night in jail, but was released to-day. Washington has been notified.

SENATOR WADSWORTH RESIGNS LIEUTENANCY

Asserts That Duties at Capitol Are Paramount.

The resignation of United States Senator James E. Wadsworth, Jr., from the first lieutenantcy of Troop M of the 1st Cavalry, with headquarters in Brooklyn, was accepted last night by Colonel Charles I. De Boe, of the 1st Cavalry Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

Senator Wadsworth sent a telegram to the colonel last night, telling him that duties at Washington in this crisis were paramount. He asked that he be given the first lieutenantcy of the Depot Troop, at Avon, N. Y. The colonel made the appointment.

KAISER LEAVES BERLIN FOR FRONT AT VERDUN

London Hears German Ruler Goes to Observe Struggle.

London, June 21.—The German Emperor has left Berlin for the Verdun front, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to "The Daily Mail."

KING FINDS IT EASIER TO RULE THAN TO SERVE

Manuel, of Portugal, Sprains Ankle at Tennis.

London, June 21.—Former King Manuel of Portugal sprained his ankle yesterday while playing in a mixed doubles tennis match at the Queen's Club. He was carried from the court, suffering intense pain.

HUGHES ODDS UP TO 9 TO 5

Stock Firm Wants \$1,000 to \$500 Bet on Republican Candidate.

The odds favoring Charles E. Hughes for election to the Presidency in the fall jumped yesterday to 9 to 5. On Monday they were 7 to 5 and last week 6 to 5. Wilson men are asking 2 to 1.

Edward McQuade, curb broker and stakeholder, announced that he had \$100,000 offering on Hughes at the latter figure. He reported one bet of \$2,000 to \$1,500. Indicating the drift toward Hughes, he later received \$1,000 from a Stock Exchange firm which was willing to bet that sum against \$500 that the Republican nominee would be elected.

One Wall Street man offered to put up \$500 against \$1,000 that there would be no war between this country and Mexico.

Bread Riots Reported in Greece

FIGHTING 69TH AND ENGINEERS MARCH TO-DAY

Squadron A and Seventy-First May Go Next.

RECRUITS FLOCK TO FILL RANKS

Cheers and Sobs Speed Van of 22d Regiment to Camp Whitman.

New York City, with the advance guard of its organized militia already sent on to the mobilization camp at Beekman, began to look yesterday as if there was something else within its horizon besides business.

Men in khaki walked its streets with the stride and bearing of soldiers. Olive-drab officers in leather puttees straw-footed through hotel lobbies, where they had been seen a few hours before in civilian attire. Cannon, caissons, armored motor cars, and supply wagons threaded their way northward among streetcars, pleasure cars, taxicabs, and trucks. Sentries with rifles on their shoulders paced the sidewalks in front of army gates. Crowds gathered below newspaper bulletin boards and stayed there by the hour—crowds that forgot to cheer the baseball scores in their absorption in the new national game.

Women Feel Grief of War.

That much embraced the outward evidences of the call to arms. Behind it all, women in 10,000 homes—wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts of the men who have become soldiers—were experiencing something of what the women of Europe went through two years ago.

Thousands of men anxious to enlist besieged the armories. Their numbers swelled thin companies almost to the war strength they must have before going on the firing line.

In view of the nation-wide prosperity, the high wages offered and the dearth of workers at any price, the rush to the colors was considered remarkable. Enthusiasm ran as high as in London after war already had been declared.

Companies D and B of the 22d Engineers went to Beekman yesterday. About the same time two batteries of the 1st Field Artillery moved to Van Cortlandt Park, where the national guard has a summer week-end camp. They will stay there until ordered to the mobilization point.

The "Fighting Irish" of the 69th Infantry will go to Beekman to-day.

Headed by the regimental band, six companies of the 22d Corps of Engineers—A, C, E, F, G and H—will march from their armory, 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, at 7:45 this morning to take the train for Camp Whitman. They will go down Broadway to 125th Street and thence west to the New York Central tracks on the riverfront, where eleven coaches and two freight cars will be waiting. The freight cars are for leftover accoutrements.

Engineers Ready to Start.

The movement will be under command of Major Frederick N. Whitley, of the First Battalion. Major William S. Conrow will command the Second Battalion. Colonel Eugene Van C. Lucas is already at camp.

Recruiting was brisk at the armory all day yesterday—so brisk, in fact, that before night there were no more application blanks to be had. One hundred and twenty new members were added to the corps yesterday.

A majority of the men slept on the floor of the armory last night so as to be sure to be on hand for assembly at 7:30.

Twenty-five thousand sightseers visited the armory yesterday. Companies B and D are already at camp, where twenty carloads of supplies for the engineers have been sent.

The 71st, which may march to-morrow, had arranged a practice hike of four miles for last night. Its officers and men did not expect to leave the city for several days, although holding themselves in readiness for an immediate call.

The orders received early, the men of the 69th were reviewed in their armory in the evening by Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, of the division headquarters staff. On their way to entrain this morning the regiment will be reviewed again by Cardinal Farley.

The 69th will leave its armory at 8:30 o'clock. The line of march from the armory, at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, will follow this course: Through Twenty-sixth Street to Fifth Avenue, north to Fifty-seventh Street, west to Eleventh Avenue and north to Sixtieth Street.

At Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue a New York Central train will be waiting. It will pull out at 10 o'clock.

Indications are that the 69th will leave at full war strength, or with 1,800 men in the ranks. Hundreds of men offered themselves yesterday. Some were drawn in by men already

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RUSH MILITIA TO THE FRONT FUNSTON ASKS

Sends Word He Needs 65,000 State Troops at Once.

NEW YORK MEN MAY BE FIRST

Army Officers Praise Swift Mobilization All Over the Country.

Washington, June 20.—While the United States awaits Carranza's next move, measures to make the border secure against whatever may come are going steadily ahead. Mobilization of the national guardmen is proceeding expeditiously in all states and plans for sending some of them southward in response to a request from General Funston are under way.

Secretary Lansing described the policy of the government to-day as being founded only on a resolve to protect the border. That policy had not been changed, he said, and no military step that had been taken had any other object. General Carranza was officially informed of this in the note which went forward to-day.

To carry out his share in the policy General Funston sent a long code dispatch to Secretary Baker to-day indicating that of the 100,000 guardsmen ordered under arms he needs 65,000 immediately to stiffen his border guard. The points at which he wishes the men mobilized and the proportions of infantry, cavalry and artillery he desires to have at each place were included. The men are to be stationed along the boundary "from Brownsville to the Pacific Ocean," with a large force at San Antonio, Tex., as a reserve.

For Defence Only at First.

General Funston acted only on the presumption that he was securing an army for defence, and the stations were selected with that idea in mind. If it becomes necessary to organize an army of invasion he will supplement the request of to-day with one for the balance of the guard.

It is assumed that the first troops to be sent probably will be from New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

General Funston's request for guardsmen was for "a number sufficient to give adequate protection to the border." Officers felt that with this increased force operations in Mexico on a big scale might be undertaken, but, in the event of intervention or any other action making necessary a general forward movement into Mexico, General Funston explained that he would ask immediately for the rest of the one hundred thousand guardsmen called to service this week.

Secretary Baker conferred with President Wilson to-night, immediately after the latter's return from the theatre, on General Funston's request for militia. The Secretary declared later that there was no important change in the situation, but he let it be inferred that no action had been taken on Funston's request. He did not deny that General Funston apprehended serious developments.

So far as possible, the state troops will enter the border service with unbroken units. Regiments will be kept intact, and, if possible, even the division organizations will be maintained.

No increases in the allotment made are now contemplated. The selections made were designed to furnish the elements of several provisional brigades. As a whole, the regulars and guardsmen would represent the units of several field armies into which they might be quickly assembled should war with Mexico come.

None Yet Ready.

None of the organizations summoned under President Wilson's call was ready to-night for marching orders. It may be several days before the first regiments are mustered in, as the men will have to be examined physically.

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"GRAVE CONSEQUENCES" TO FOLLOW APPEAL TO ARMS, SAYS U. S. NOTE

If the de facto government is pleased to believe that "in case of a refusal to retire these troops there is no further recourse than to defend its territory by an appeal to arms," the government of the United States would be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto government that the execution of this threat will lead to the gravest consequence.

This government cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights and to perform its full duty in preventing further invasions of the territory of the United States.

From Wilson's note to Carranza, the full text of which will be found on page 7.

WILSON URGES DREADNOUGHTS BY MEXICANS

Increase of 20,700 in Personnel Agreed On at Conference.

Washington, June 20.—... building programme of at least four battle-cruisers and two dreadnoughts and an increase of 20,700 men in the navy's enlisted personnel were agreed on at a White House conference to-day as provisions which the Administration will ask the Senate to include in the pending naval bill. As passed by the House the measure provides for only five capital ships, all battle-cruisers, and for a personnel increase of only 11,000 men.

Secretary Daniels, Chairman Tillman of the Senate Naval Committee and Senator Swanson, another majority committee member, went over the building and personnel questions carefully with President Wilson, and it was said afterward that work would be started immediately to write into the bill the increases agreed upon. The Senate committee appointed Senators Tillman, Swanson and Lodge to draft the necessary amendments.

No Compromise, Says Daniels.

While the Administration will insist vigorously on an increase in the building programme, Secretary Daniels indicated to-night that he would not consent to any compromise by which personnel increases would be sacrificed. He made public a letter to Chairman Tillman, in which he said:

"Owing to the immediate and unexpected need for enlisted men to keep in commission and to place in commission ships which are ordinarily kept in reserve with reduced crews, and to fully man all such ships, I recommend that there be incorporated in the pending naval appropriation bill a provision establishing the enlisted strength of the navy as 74,700 men, and authorizing the navy to increase the number to 95,000 men when, in his judgment, it may become necessary to place the navy in a complete state of preparedness."

Reduce Submarine Speed.

The Senate committee to-day approved a resolution authorizing a reduction from twenty to nineteen knots in the speed requirements of two fleet submarines directed to be built. Builders refused to bid under the twenty-knot qualification.

For the first time in the history of the American navy experiments to determine the availability of hydro-aeroplane for scout duty at sea, are to be undertaken during the summer maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet. Six of the sea planes are now being put aboard the armored cruiser North Carolina, stationed at the Pensacola naval station, which has been ordered to take part in the maneuvers.

The North Carolina is fitted with a catapulting device by means of which hydro-aeroplane can be shot out into the air in any weather, no matter how rough the sea.

Speculation to-night centered on the First Chief's reception of the Lansing document. Much interest was taken in a telegram received this afternoon at the Mexican Consulate from the official news bureau in Mexico. This message read: "General Carranza, addressing a patriotic crowd in Mexico City, declared that there would be no war with the United States unless the

Carranza Ready to Yield, Is Belief at the Border

El Paso, Tex., June 20.—The border read the latest note to General Carranza to-day and then lapsed back into the expectant waiting that has followed each crisis in the Mexican situation.

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HOSTILITY TOWARD U. S. CHARGED IN SHARP NOTE

Wilson Repudiates Accusation of Bad Faith—Refuses to Withdraw Army.

SAYS CARRANZA TROOPS AIDED BORDER RAIDS

State Department Makes First Admission Situation Is Rapidly Getting Worse—Militia Draft Held Up.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 20.—President Wilson said his final word to Carranza to-day. In a note which denies flatly his demand for withdrawal, the First Chief was warned that carrying out his threat of armed resistance "will lead to the gravest consequences." The issue of peace or war is squarely up to Carranza. No aggressive move will be made by the United States unless its forces are first attacked by the de facto government.

The sending of this note, though the document is far from conciliatory, is felt to have cleared the atmosphere. The issue is now sharply defined; there is no longer any doubt that President Wilson will keep the troops in Mexico, and the next move is Mexico's.

Ambassador Designate Arredondo had arranged to see Secretary Lansing to-day, but withdrew his request for an appointment after the note had been handed to him. He made no explanation either of the object of his projected call or his reason for cancelling it. It is believed, however, that he was anxious to learn the attitude of General Carranza after reading the American note before having any further formal interchanges with American officials.

Funston Asks for Militia.

General Funston to-day telegraphed the War Department for 65,000 militia to be sent to the border at once. While the militia of no state is really prepared for service, War Department officials and officers conferred to-night on ways and means of meeting the demand. The states best prepared are New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Ohio and Illinois, and it is probable that part, at least, of their guard will be ordered to the frontier within forty-eight hours.

Naval vessels are in readiness to blockade Mexican ports and to rescue American refugees. The transport Hancock is on the way to Vera Cruz to pick up a train load of 600 Americans fleeing from Mexico City on the advice of Special Agent Rodgers.

Congress delayed action to-day on the War Department's request to authorize the President to draft the militia into the Federal service. The resolution proposed contained the phrase "required to serve for the period of the war" and the last of these words was balked at. It was felt that war should not be hinted at until it was a fact.

Secretary Baker deplored this delay. He said that it was his understanding that the word "war" in that connection meant "any employment of troops for military purposes," and that "certainly nothing could be more unfortunate than to spread the impression that men were being drafted for war with Mexico."

"Call it war with bandits, if you like," he added.

Note Rebuke to Carranza.

The State Department's note is a stinging rebuke to Carranza for the "discourteous tone and temper" of his last communication and a crushing arraignment of his shortcomings as an executive. Instead of facing his responsibility for the safety of lives and property in Mexico he has accomplished nothing toward restoring order, but has apparently even encouraged those who were engaged in outlawry.

The Carranza contention that the best protection against bandits would be an American patrol of the border is rejected as an attempt by the Carranza government to "absolve itself from the first duty of any government, namely the protection of life and property." This, the note declares, "is the paramount obligation for which governments are instituted, and governments neglecting or failing to perform it are not worthy of the name."

"Protection of American lives and property then, in the United States, is the first obligation of this government, and in Mexico is, first, the obligation of Mexico, and, second, the obligation of the United States."

If the government of Mexico cannot protect the lives and property of Americans, exposed to attack from Mexicans, the government of the United States is in duty bound, so far as it can, to do so. Secretary Lansing declares that war would be deeply regretted by the United States, but that this government "cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights and to perform its full duty in preventing further invasions of the territory of the United States and in removing the peril which Americans along the inter-

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The Cup That Cheers

Americans, as a nation, make the worst tea in the world. It is wholly their own fault. The Tribune's Institute pages next Sunday will give helpful pointers and show why it is that impure tea cannot be purchased in the United States.

Whether you are a housekeeper yourself or merely interested in seeing that your house is run as efficiently as your business, you'll find that The Tribune Institute is doing pioneer work. Keep in touch by having The Sunday Tribune delivered regularly all summer—a word to your newsdealer will fix it.

The Sunday Tribune

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GUARD PANAMA LOCKS WITH MORE VIGILANCE

Panama, June 20.—The locks of the Panama Canal are being guarded with increased vigilance as a result of the Mexican situation.